

**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

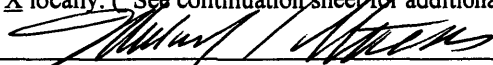
historic name Jefferson Avenue Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Generally bounded by Oakland, Garfield and Ruger avenues and Forest Park Boulevard N/A not for publication
city or town Janesville N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Rock code 105 zip code 53545

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 3/6/06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

County Rock

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain):

Edson H. Beall

4.19.06

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as as apply)

- Private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- structure
- site
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	noncontributing
77	7 buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
77	7 total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/MULTIPLE DWELLING

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Tudor Revival

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone

walls Weatherboard

Brick

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Name of Property

County Rock
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1891-1955

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Law, Law & Potter
Riley, Frank
Summers, Harry

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 21 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>335154</u>	<u>4727947</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>335337</u>	<u>4727495</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>335337</u>	<u>4727947</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>335154</u>	<u>4727465</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Carol Lohry Cartwright, Consultant	date	August 29, 2005
organization	For the City of Janesville	telephone	262-473-6820
street & number	W7646 Hackett Rd.	zip code	53190
city or town	Whitewater	state	WI

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

County Rock

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	various	date
organization		telephone
street&number		zip code
city or town	state WI	

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

Section 7 Page 1 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Jefferson Avenue Historic District is a moderately dense residential neighborhood located east of the downtown commercial district in Janesville, a medium-sized city in south-central Wisconsin. Janesville is one of two medium-sized communities in largely rural Rock County. About 10 miles south of Janesville is the city of Beloit, close to the Illinois-Wisconsin border. Janesville has been the county seat from the mid-nineteenth century and has a mixed economy from retail business, industry, and professional services. Rock County has a reputation for having some of the best agricultural soils in the world and Janesville has been a center of agri-business as well as a hub of commercial business since its founding.

Several major highways intersect near Janesville, including U.S. Highway 51, which runs through the city; U.S. Highway 14 and State Highway 11, which run around the outskirts of the city; and Interstate Highway 90, which runs through the eastern edge of the city. Also, State Highway 26 ends in the city. At the northeastern edge of the Janesville, highways 26, 14 and 90 intersect and it is here that the modern retail center of the community has shifted in the form of a shopping mall, numerous "big box" stores, and many strip malls. It is an extension of the northeast end of Milton Avenue, where post-World War II retailing developed.

After the first pioneers entered the area that is now Janesville in the late 1830s, initial residential development occurred primarily on the west side of the Rock River, west and south of the commercial center. After the Civil War era, the hilly areas east of the river began to be developed and soon became the residential area of choice for middle and upper class city residents. During the twentieth century, this east side expansion continued and after World War II, the bulk of suburban development moved eastward and continues to do so today.

The hilly areas east of the Rock River made for more picturesque neighborhoods. Streets were often shorter than normal or dead-ended. The grid pattern was generally used for residential plats in these hilly areas, but the land had to be platted within the confines of the topography and the fact that some main streets, like East Milwaukee and Milton Avenue, were laid out at an angle. As residential construction continued east, the land flattened, and except for a few "garden" style developments, most developments were successfully platted with the grid system.

The first important residential neighborhood that developed east of the Rock River is now largely within the boundaries of the Courthouse Hill Historic District (NRHP, 1985). The Courthouse Hill

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

Section 7 Page 2 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

Historic District developed as Janesville's most prominent historic neighborhood of large Italianate, Queen Anne, and Period Revival style homes. It is in this neighborhood that the most irregular streets and lot sizes occur. The Jefferson Avenue Historic District sits just east of the southeastern boundary of the Courthouse Hill Historic District and a small part of the district along South Garfield and Oakland Avenues has the topography and irregularity of the Courthouse Hill district. East of South Garfield Avenue, the land flattens and contains a regular plat.

Probably because of its location just east of the Courthouse Hill neighborhood, the Jefferson Avenue area developed as a more modest extension of its western neighbor, with primarily smaller, less elaborate houses for families that were closer to the middle-class than they were to the prominent families of Courthouse Hill. The Jefferson Avenue district has fewer large, irregular lots than Courthouse Hill and its period of construction is later, after 1891 and into the 1930s. Its cohesiveness as a district comes largely from its more compact, regular, streetscapes of houses with a similar size, scale, and similarity of construction materials, as well as from the fact that unlike other historic residential districts in Janesville, its development era is only a 40-year period.

The cohesiveness of the Jefferson Avenue Historic District also comes from its relatively compact group of architectural styles. The dominating styles are from the turn of the twentieth century and the early twentieth century: late Queen Anne, transitional Queen Anne and Colonial Revival, and Period Revival. But, within these groups, the styles are similarly interpreted and only three period revival styles are seen, the Colonial, Tudor, and Georgian Revival. Many of the houses suggest common builders, but they are not so alike that they appear as "tract" houses, but as different houses with similar scale, size, and building details.

The high level of integrity of houses in the district is another factor that makes it stand out from the general area. Only a few houses have been significantly remodeled and there are few intrusions. Of the 84 houses in the district, 77 (91%) are contributing. Only seven houses, or nine percent, are non-contributing because they either have been so remodeled as to have lost their historic integrity or were built outside of the period of significance.

Some Ranch style houses in the neighborhood are categorized as non-contributing even though they were built within the period of significance. In these cases, they are counted as non-contributing because they do not have the identified architectural characteristics that contribute to the architectural significance of the district. For example, the majority of the houses built in the 1940s and 1950s continue the Period Revival styles that dominate the architectural characteristics of the district. Because the Ranch styles do not do this, they were categorized as non-contributing. In addition, these houses are more modest in scale and are generally of one story, in contrast to the other houses in the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

Section 7 Page 3 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

district.

The topography and landscape features of the district also add to its cohesiveness. The district, itself, is relatively flat, except in the southwest corner along South Garfield Avenue, where the land drops. Beyond this area, that land is more dramatic, with hills and ravines. As already discussed, west of the district is the more dramatic Courthouse Hill Historic District. The land south of Oakland Avenue is also different, with a more recent re-plat with modern homes. To the north of the district is a small area of houses that do not have the integrity necessary to fit into the district. On the east side of Forest Park Boulevard are houses from about the same era as those in the district, but the integrity level is not good enough to include this area in the district. Beyond Forest Park Boulevard are the large campuses of Roosevelt School and St. Paul's Church and School before entering into the post-World War II east-side subdivisions of Janesville.

The district is not formally landscaped, but each house has a medium to large lawn, depending on lot size, with many mature trees and shrubs. The streets of the district have concrete curbs and gutters and sidewalks, along with generous terraces planted with trees. The well-maintained lawns and terraces of the district make it one of the most picturesque neighborhoods in the community.

DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED BUILDINGS

The following description of selected buildings includes both representative and more elaborate examples of the styles seen in the district. Notes on the building dates will be included in the Building Inventory, which follows.

Queen Anne

1018 Oakland Avenue
Harry Brown House, 1891

The two-story Brown house has an irregular plan consisting of a main rectangular block with projecting ell on both side walls. The intersecting gable roof has a small raised wood shingled gable at the peak. The main gables are covered with wood shingles in both a diamond and scalloped pattern and are decorated with elaborate cross pieces featuring spool and spindle friezes and fanbursts, brackets, and cut-out decoration. The cream brick walls are punctuated with primarily single-light sashes sitting under heavy brick segmental arches. A larger four-light opening on the main elevation and a bay window opening on the west elevation also are decorated with segmental brick arches.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

Section 7 Page 4 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

The main entrance sits in a one and one-half story entry pavilion located at the intersection of the main block with the east ell. It has a wood door decorated with a flat brick arch and covered with a mansard-roofed overhang supported by turned posts. A similar style roof covers the west side bay.

115 S. Garfield Ave.
N. B. Robinson House, 1892

The Robinson house is a two-story Queen Anne style house with a complex hip and gable roof and an irregular plan. Gable peaks and projecting gables are decorated with scalloped wood shingles and fanbursts. The walls are covered with narrow clapboards and punctuated with largely single-light sashes decorated with cornice lintels. A larger single light sits in the main, or west, elevation and is decorated with a hood molding. There are two front entrances covered by a veranda. The main entrance consists of a double wood door, while the "side" entrance has a single wood door. The veranda has a low-pitched hip roof supported by heavy turned posts. A spool and spindle frieze decorates the porch roof. A turned post balustrade extends down two single flights of stairs ending in large turned newel posts. The porch base is made up of slatted curved wood posts.

115 Jefferson Ave.
Peter Allen House, 1895

The Peter Allen House is a two story Queen Anne style building with a very steep and wide intersecting hip and gable roof. The tall gable section of the roof ends at the main elevation with a wide double projecting gable covered with wood shingles. The walls of the house are clad with very narrow clapboards and punctuated with primarily single-light sashes. A large veranda wraps around the main elevation. It has a low-pitched hip roof supported by plain round posts and features a later-added balustrade.

Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival

A number of houses in this district were built in the early twentieth century and have details that make them transitional between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival Style. Among the examples are:

102 Forest Park Blvd. Helen Jones House 1908	108 Jefferson Ave. Jesse Earle House 1908	120 Jefferson Ave. Hatch House 1907	126 Jefferson Ave. Kerch House 1905
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

Section 7 Page 5 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

These four houses are good examples of a number of houses in the district that have transitional details from both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. They all are two-stories in height with tall hip roofs that feature projecting gables and/or dormers. The houses have basic square forms, but with projecting gables, dormers and/or bays. They all have front porches that are simple and formal except for 102 Forest Park Blvd., which has a porch with heavy classical columns.

Georgian/Colonial Revival

102 Jefferson Ave.
Edwin & Mary Bailey House
Colonial Revival, 1904

The Bailey house has a main block of two stories with a rectangular plan, a hip roof, and a massive two-story portico spanning the main elevation. The house is clad with very narrow clapboards and punctuated with single, paired and tripartite sashes that are decorated with cornice lintels on the first story. The main entrance is in a one-story entry pavilion under the portico. The entry pavilion is topped with a plain-post balustrade protecting a second story entrance. The massive portico is supported by four colossal columns. The roof is accented with a projecting gable decorated with a fanlight.

1024 Oakland Ave.
William Langdon House
Dutch Colonial Revival, 1920-21

This large, two-story Dutch Colonial Revival house has a rectangular plan, a wide gambrel roof, and large shed-roofed dormers across the main and rear elevations. The house is clad with wide clapboards and features symmetrical fenestration of largely six-over-six-light double-hung sashes decorated with shutters. A red brick chimney projects up the east side wall. The main entrance sits at the center of the main or north elevation and is covered by the wide overhanging gambrel roof eaves. The entrance is accented with large brackets and sidelights. Above the main entrance is a double four-light opening topped with a narrow fanlight flanked by small four-light openings.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

Section 7 Page 6 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

323 S. Garfield Ave.
Bernard M. Palmer House
Colonial Revival, 1925-26
Frank Riley, Architect

This house is one of the larger buildings in the district and sits on a triple-sized lot. It is raised from the street since it sits in the small area of the district that has more dramatic topography. A large triple flight of stairs leads from the street level to the house. The house is two-stories in height with a rectangular main block covered with a gable roof. A two-story gable-roofed ell projects from the south elevation and a one story plus basement gable-roofed garage wing projects from the north elevation. The house has a stucco exterior and largely symmetrical fenestration.

The windows of the second story of the main elevation consist of four regularly-placed six-over-six-light sashes decorated with shutters. A large round inset bay window with divided lights spans much of the first floor of the main elevation. To its south is the main entrance that has a wooden door with four clipped edge oval recessed panels topped with two small clipped edge oval openings filled with four lights. A wrought iron balcony with the same type of design sits above the entrance. The south ell has two large twelve-over-eight light windows decorated with shutters on its main elevation. Small-second story eyebrow windows sit above each large first-story window. Other symmetrical multi-light openings punctuate the side and rear walls of the house.

302 Jefferson Ave.
William Lathrop House
Georgian Revival, 1925

The Georgian Revival Lathrop House sits on a well-landscaped double lot. It is constructed of brown brick and has a large two-story main block with a tall hip roof. A two-story sun room/sleeping porch ell with a low-pitched hip roof projects from the west elevation and a one-story ell projects from the east elevation. The main elevation of the main block features symmetrical fenestration of six-over-six-light double-hung sashes decorated with shutters on the second floor, and paired four-over-four-light double-hung sashes under round-arched reveals and decorative shutters on the first floor.

The main entrance sits in a shallow entry pavilion that is topped with a slightly projecting hip roof. The round arched wooden entry door sits recessed under a round brick arch. The entrance is decorated with a frontispiece of two flared brick columns with stone finials sitting against a cornice topped with a wrought-iron balcony. Above the entrance is an opening filled with a pair of four light sashes topped with a divided transom. The windows of the sun room on the west elevation are tripartite multi-light

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Section 7 Page 7 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

casements sitting under large segmental arches. Circular reveals decorate the space between these windows. A similar window and circular reveal sits in the main elevation of the one-story east ell. The sleeping porch windows are rectangular tripartite casements. A brick belt course runs under the second story windows of the main block and under the sleeping porch windows.

201 S. Garfield Ave.
James & Clara Ryan House
Georgian Revival, 1937

The Ryan house is a two-story Georgian Revival style building constructed of red bricks. The main block has a large hip roof with two small round-arched dormers projecting from the north side. The dormers have round-arched multi-light openings. The walls of the building are punctuated with symmetrical fenestration of six-over-six-light double-hung sashes on the second floor and nine-over-nine-light double-hung sashes topped with round-arched enclosed transoms under round brick arches on the first floor. A massive square red brick fireplace projects up the west side elevation and a one-story garage ell projects from the east elevation.

The main entrance features a wood door decorated with narrow sidelights and a transom. The entrance is framed with a heavy entablature that features a large swan's neck pediment sitting on a frieze supported by engaged half columns.

227 Jefferson Ave.
Roy Eller House
Colonial Revival, 1921

The Eller house has a two-story rectangular form with a gable roof and symmetrical fenestration. The windows are six-over-one light double-hung sashes decorated with shutters. The main entrance is centrally placed on the main elevation and is decorated with sidelights and a segmentally-arched overhang supported by two round posts. A large brick chimney rises along the south elevation, but is covered on the first floor by a one-story projecting sun room.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

Section 7 Page 8 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

Tudor Revival

200 S. Garfield Ave.
George Fifield House, 1927-28
Law, Law & Potter, Architect

This large, two-story Tudor Revival house was designed by the noted Madison architectural firm of Law, Law, and Potter. The main block of the house has a rectangular form with large projecting gable-roofed and hip-roofed ells. The bulk of the building is clad with patterned red brick, but the south end of the second story of the main block has a wood shingle covering. The main elevation of the main block is punctuated with multi-light casement windows.

The large gable-roofed ell that projects from the northeast corner of the main block has a first story covered with red bricks and a second story covered with stucco and an applied half-timbering of horizontal, vertical and curved boards. The second story window of the ell is supported by brackets, as is the entire second story of the ell, which slightly projects from the first story. The openings of the main elevation of this ell are grouped casements.

The hipped-roof garage ell is clad with stucco and half-timbering and has two large garage door openings. A curved hip-roofed dormer projects from the garage roof. Projecting from the southeast corner of the house is a one-story ell with a flared hip roof. Its walls are covered with stucco and applied half-timbering.

The main entrance sits in the main block behind a smooth tabbed limestone surround with a tudor arch and large keystone. A cornice unites the entrance with a flanking window that also has a smooth limestone tabbed surround. At the rear of the building is a very large brick chimney topped with flared circular chimney pots.

232 Jefferson Ave.
Leonard Jones House, 1927

This Tudor Revival House has a two-story main block with a one-story ell projecting from the main or east elevation. The entire building is constructed with unusual rusticated bricks laid in a pattern with projecting brick edges that intensify the rustication of the walls. Most of the window openings of the house are paired four-over-four-light sashes. On the second story, these windows are set in raised gables on both the main and rear elevations. The main entrance sits in the side wall of the front ell. It consists of a simple wood door with a narrow stone surround. A garage ell spans the basement level of the rear elevation. Above the flat roof is a deck in front of a shed-roofed sun room and porch.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Section 7 Page 9 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

202 Forest Park Blvd.
Mary Rumrill House, 1924

This interesting variation of the Tudor Revival style is a two-story brick house that has a rectangular main block with a large two-story rear ell. The roof has unusual shingling that is curved at the edges suggesting thatching. The brick walls are punctuated with generally symmetrical pairs of six-over-one-light sashes decorated with flat brick arches on the first story. On the second story of the main elevation, the paired windows project above the roofline and are topped with shed roofs that also feature curved edges. A circular roof with curved edges sits over the first story bay on the south elevation and a similarly-decorated gable roof sits over the one-story entry pavilion. The entry door is decorated with a stone label molding and surround.

327 Jefferson Ave.
Harold Jones House, 1927-28

This two-story Tudor Revival "cottage" has a rectangular plan with a very steep and wide hip roof. On the main elevation, there is a projecting hip-roofed dormer and a projecting hip-roofed ell. Attached to the front of this ell is a shallow, steeply-pitched, gable-roofed, entry pavilion. Projecting from the north wall is a shed-roofed extension with a segmentally-arched opening. The entire house is covered with wood shingles. The window openings are filled with a variety of rectangular sashes with multi-light upper panes. The first floor window of the main elevation consists of a larger sash flanked by smaller sashes, almost in the "picture" window style of the mid-twentieth century. The main entrance is a simple wood door in the center of the entry pavilion.

Prairie Style

334 Jefferson Ave.
Harry Summers House, 1921

This simple Prairie Style house was designed by its original owner, Harry Summers, a local architect. It is two-stories in height with a rectangular plan. The gable roof has wide, overhanging, eaves. On the main elevation, there is a central two-story entry pavilion topped with a steeply-pitched gable roof. The red brick walls of the house are flared at the corners of the main elevation. Punctuating the walls are symmetrical groups of tripartite casement windows decorated with flat brick arches. A brick belt course under the second story windows highlights the walls.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

Section 7 Page 10 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

The central entry pavilion has a smaller tripartite casement window group in the second story. Between the windows and the main entrance is a plain brick panel. The entrance is covered with a flat-roofed porch supported by plain square posts that sit on brick bases that are part of the low brick balustrade. The porch deck and step are also of brick construction. The wood panel entry door is decorated with thin sidelights and a transom. Projecting from the south wall is a one-story sun room that features a flat roof and similar tripartite casement window groups.

Modern

226 Forest Park Blvd.
Stanley Anderson, 1941

One of the most unusual houses in the district is this modern design from 1941. The house has a general two-story rectangular plan covered with a hip roof. A two-story hipped-roof entry pavilion projects from the main elevation. The house's exterior is stucco-covered and accented with a series of thick stucco belt courses running around the entire house and entry pavilion. The openings are primarily single-light sashes. Above the entry door in the entry pavilion is a clipped oval window.

BUILDING INVENTORY¹

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Status</i>
Forest Park Blvd.				
102	Helen Jones	Queen Anne	1908	C
108	James Scott	Queen Anne	1905	C
114	William Zuill	American 4Square	1908	C
120	Lloyd Barnard	Tudor Revival	1928	C
126	William Duthie	Two Story Cube	1910	C
132	Arthur McArthur	American 4Square	1910	C
138	Harry Garbutt	Craftsman	1921	C
146	Frank Smiley	Craftsman	1912	C

¹ All dates of construction for houses in this building inventory are from an analysis of the historic Tax Rolls for the City of Janesville, on file in the County Treasurer's Office, Rock County Courthouse, Janesville, Wisconsin unless given separate footnote.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

Section 7 Page 11 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

BUILDING INVENTORY

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Status</i>
Forest Park Blvd.				
202	Mary Rumrill	Tudor Revival	1924	C
208	Charles Brecher	Tudor Revival	1937	C
214	Maurice Smith	Colonial Revival	1921	C
220	Charles Buehl	French Provincial	1937	C
226	Stanley Anderson	Modern	1941	C
232		Two Story Cube	c.1900 ²	NC
302	Malcolm Douglas	Tudor Revival	1923-24	C
314	Thomas Corcoran	Front Gable	1910	C
320	Benjamin Cary	Queen Anne	1906	C
326	Edward & Aida Amerpohl	Front Gable	1919	C
332	Henry Burgman	Colonial Revival	1913	C
South Garfield St.				
105	W. A. Pickett	Queen Anne	c.1890	NC
115	N. B. Robinson	Queen Anne	1892	C
121	Ralph Asplund	Dutch Colonial	c.1971 ³	NC
127	Della Scott	Colonial Revival	c.1948 ⁴	C
132	William Baumann	Tudor Revival	1932	C
133	Orrin Overton	Colonial Revival	1931	C
136	Harry Hyzer	American 4Square	1924	C
139	Harlan Zodtner	Colonial Revival	c.1940 ⁵	C
142	Bert Rutter	Colonial Revival	1937	C
145	Charles McKewan	Side Gable	c.1900 ⁶	C
200	George Fifield	Tudor Revival	1927-28	C
201	James & Clara Ryan	Georgian Revival	1937	C

² Field observation.

³ City Directories for the City of Janesville, on file in the Hedberg Public Library, Janesville, Wisconsin.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*, Tax Rolls.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

Section 7 Page 12 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

BUILDING INVENTORY

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Status</i>
South Garfield St.				
209		Side Gable	c.1960 ⁷	NC
210	Clare Bliss	Colonial Revival	c.1953 ⁸	C
215	Herman Schiefelbein	Tudor Revival	1929	C
216	Robert Bliss	Dutch Colonial	1937	C
219	Mark Cullen	Colonial Revival	1937	C
233		Greek Revival	c.1860, c.1903 ⁹	C
303	Peter Podwell	Ranch	c.1955 ¹⁰	NC
309	Alex Heon	Ranch	c.1950 ¹¹	NC
323	Bernard M. Palmer	Colonial Revival	1925-26	C
Jefferson Ave.				
102	Edwin & Mary Bailey	Colonial Revival	1904	C
108	Jesse Earle	Colonial Revival	1908	C
109	Keller-Olmstead	Side Gable	1920-21	C
114	Richard & Gertrude Barlow	Queen Anne	1908	C
115	Peter Allen	Queen Anne	1895	C
120	George & Anna Hatch	Colonial Revival	1907	C
121	John & Adelia Thompson	Queen Anne	1900	C
126	Carl & Mollie Kerch	Colonial Revival	1905	C
127	Rudolph Ruske	Bungalow	1937	C

⁷ City Directories.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ This property appears to have been moved to this location around 1903, but its architectural features date it to the mid-nineteenth century.

¹⁰ City Directories.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

Section 7 Page 13 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

BUILDING INVENTORY

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Status</i>
Jefferson Ave.				
132	Roscoe Powell	Side Gable	1900	C
133	Edward & Anna Duthie	Craftsman	1927	C
138	Robert Halteman	Two Story Cube	1906	C
139	Floyd Hurd	Queen Anne	1891	C
144	Bennison/Muggleton	Dutch Colonial	1922	C
145	Harry & Dorothy	Side Gable	1944 ¹²	C
202	Walter Kohler	Colonial Revival	1929	C
203	Susan Knox	Queen Anne	1891	C
208	Clifford Haumerson	Colonial Revival	1930	C
209	Carlos Palmer	Colonial Revival	c.1940 ¹³	C
217	Mortimer Knox	Queen Anne	1894	C
220	Mark Cullen	Colonial Revival	c.1953 ¹⁴	C
221	Gerald Cunningham	Colonial Revival	1921	C
226	H. Knox	Colonial Revival	1902	C
227	Roy Eller	Colonial Revival	1921	C
232	Leonard Jones	Tudor Revival	1927	C
233	Alex Ely	Colonial Revival	1922	C
302	William Lathrop	Georgian Revival	1925	C
305	Edson & Lorinda Williams	Queen Anne	1893	C
309	Herbert Horneffer	Bungalow	1918	C
312	Edgar Kohler	Colonial Revival	1922	C
315	Bertha Shaw	Two Story Cube	1909	C
320		Tudor Revival	c.1915 ¹⁵	C
321	Roy Richards	Colonial Revival	1927	C
327	Harold Jones	Tudor Revival	1927-28	C

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Field Observation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jefferson Avenue Historic District

Section 7 Page 14 Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

BUILDING INVENTORY

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Status</i>
Jefferson Ave.				
333	Ella Gibbs	Dutch Colonial	1905	C
334	Harry Summers	Prairie	1921	C
Oakland Ave.				
1009	Leverne Crissy	Bungalow	1919	C
1015	Rose Fenton	Queen Anne	1892-93	C
1018	Harry Brown	Queen Anne	1891	C
1019	C. F. Turner	Queen Anne	1891	C
1024	William Langdon	Dutch Colonial	1920-21	C
Ruger Ave.				
1106	Otto Gilbertson	Ranch	c.1950 ¹⁶	NC
1114	Helen Jones	Dutch Colonial	1937	C
E. Van Buren St.				
1108		Bungalow	c.1920 ¹⁷	C

End of Description of Physical Appearance

¹⁶ City Directories.

¹⁷ Field observation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 1

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

Insert Statement of Significance

SIGNIFICANCE¹⁸

The Jefferson Avenue Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C, for local architectural significance, because it has a fine concentration of good examples of important architectural styles from the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. In particular, this neighborhood has a good collection of turn-of-the-last-century transitional Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses that have a common scale, common style elements, and common materials. Also, there is a fine group of Georgian, Colonial and Tudor Revival style houses that also reflect these same characteristics. These groups of houses make up historic streetscapes of complementary buildings of a similar size, scale, building materials, and style elements that give the district its distinctive architectural characteristics that set it apart from other neighborhoods in Janesville. Only a few of the houses in the district are individually significant. More importantly, together the houses are a good representation of a historic district, that is, a neighborhood in which the group is more significant than most of its individual parts.

Historical Background

The first settlers came to the Janesville site in 1835 and by 1836, three separate communities were platted. Two of the plats, Wisconsin City and Rockport failed, but Henry Janes' plat, which included present-day downtown Janesville, was a success. Eventually, the city grew and encompassed both the Wisconsin City and Rockport plats located southwest of Janes' original plat. Due to the hilly topography east of downtown, that area was developed later for residential housing than the area west and southwest of downtown. Much of that residential area is today included in the Look West and Old Fourth Ward Historic Districts.¹⁹

During the nineteenth century, Janesville grew as a commercial center, a county seat, and as an agribusiness center. The nineteenth century industries of the community processed agricultural products from both local and outside sources. The mills of nineteenth century Janesville included

¹⁸ The period of significance for this district encompasses the beginning and end dates of construction for the contributing buildings. This period, 1891-1955, encompasses the time period that the district was developed and includes as contributing, houses built in the 1950s that have a continuation of the period revival style houses built during the earlier period.

¹⁹ Carol Lohry Cartwright, Scott Shaffer, and Randal Waller, *City on the Rock River: Chapters in Janesville's History*, Janesville: Janesville Historic Commission, 1998, pp. 43-45.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 2

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

lumber, grist, and textile mills, all located along the Rock River. In the mid-nineteenth century, two rail lines came to Janesville, further supporting the community's growth as an industrial and commercial center in south-central Wisconsin. In the late nineteenth century, another agricultural product, tobacco, became an important cash crop for local farmers and Janesville was a center for the trading and processing of this product.²⁰

The location of the county seat at Janesville and its location in the center of one of the most fertile prairies of the state helped the city become a bustling commercial center in the nineteenth century. The industries also drew workers who lived in the city and traded in its downtown. Local farmers came to the community to engage in commercial activities and there were special hotels that specifically attracted the farmers who would come to the city from greater distances to trade. By the late nineteenth century, Janesville had a multi-block downtown on both sides of the Rock River filled with shops, department stores, specialty stores, and professional offices. Between the late nineteenth century and the 1960s, Janesville's downtown was a regional commercial center.²¹

During the later nineteenth century, extensive residential development began to conquer the hill east of downtown and eventually formed the city's most prestigious residential neighborhood, the Courthouse Hill Historic District. This neighborhood was filled with large Italianate, Queen Anne, and Period Revival houses and extended for several blocks east of the courthouse and downtown Janesville. The Look West and Old Fourth Ward neighborhoods had areas of high-style houses built in the nineteenth century, but during the late nineteenth century, most wealthy families moved to Courthouse Hill, and these neighborhoods grew primarily with middle and working class houses.

Between 1900 and 1940, Janesville was transformed from a balanced community of commerce and industry to a community with a much more industrial profile. Commerce continued to be important in the community, along with professional services, but during the first several decades of the twentieth century, industry became the dominant economic force in the community. The industrial changes in the twentieth century also included a change from agribusiness to the production of consumer goods.²²

The Parker Pen Company was one of the first of the new major industries in Janesville. In the early twentieth century, Parker Pen grew into a major manufacturer of high-quality writing instruments in the United States. In 1918, General Motors came to Janesville, at first to manufacture a motorized tractor, farm equipment, and trucks. The tractor was a failure, but by 1922, Janesville businessmen convinced

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 59.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 95.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 59.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 3

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

General Motors to use its new facility to build Chevrolet automobiles. This proved highly successful and the factory expanded several times in the 1920s. Hundreds of new workers came to Janesville to work in the Chevrolet plant that would eventually employ thousands. The GM plant continued to expand until the 1980s, when foreign competition caused changes in the American automobile industry. The GM plant has remained in operation, manufacturing light-duty trucks and large sport utility vehicles, but its work force has been considerably downsized. Other industries that added to Janesville's industrial boom in the early twentieth century included a shade manufacturer, a large canning factory, and a large dairy plant, among others.²³

The industrial boom resulted in a housing boom between 1900 and 1930 and much of this boom was on east side of the community, north, south, and east of the Courthouse Hill Historic District. The residential boom included both houses for the generally well-paid factory workers of Janesville's industries and the growing middle-class who were associated with the new industries in town. Commercial businessmen, who also profited from the industrial growth, built new houses in both older neighborhoods and in newly established neighborhoods. Despite the Great Depression, houses for both industrial workers and the middle-class were built during the 1930s as Janesville seemed to weather the Depression better than most communities, probably because the GM plant continued to operate and unionization gave workers better wages and more job stability.

The Jefferson Avenue Historic District's growth was a direct result of the turn-of-the-last-century's economic boom in Janesville. According to the 1891 plat map for Janesville, the area encompassing most of the district had been platted, but only one house was located within the district boundaries. By 1900, according to the dates of construction of the district, 10 houses had been built, with 17 more built during the first decade of the twentieth century.

The continued economic growth in Janesville is reflected in the dates of construction of the remaining buildings in this district. Only nine houses were built during the 1910s, but 24 houses were built in the 1920s, the peak era of growth in the district. The large numbers of houses built in the district right after 1900 and during the 1920s, is reflected in the large group of transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival houses, and the large group of Period Revival houses. The Period Revival styles continued to be built in the district into the 1930s and 1940s. In fact, despite the Great Depression and World War II, 16 more houses were built in the district. By 1950, most of the vacant lots in the district were filled and there were few subdivisions of larger lots for more houses. The result was that in the 1950s and beyond, only a few more houses were built in the district.

²³ *Ibid.*, pp. 59, 69-70.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

Statement of Significance—Architecture

The Jefferson Avenue Historic District is architecturally significant for its concentration of both large and medium-sized distinctive Queen Anne, transitional Queen Anne and Colonial Revival, and period revival houses, that taken together have a cohesiveness of complementary architectural styles and of size, scale, and building materials. Together, the houses of the district form distinctive architectural streetscapes that stand out among the historic neighborhoods of Janesville.

The first houses built in the district were typical of the Queen Anne style, although not elaborate examples. The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin between 1880 and 1910, and is seen in the state in large numbers. Often called "Victorian," the Queen Anne style is characterized by asymmetry and irregularity of plan and massing. Queen Anne houses often express their asymmetry with a variety of surface materials such as wood shingles, stone veneer, or stucco. Most Queen Anne houses in Wisconsin are of frame construction with clapboard or other wood siding, but there are also some outstanding brick Queen Anne houses in the state. Common details of the style include steeply-pitched multiple gable or combination hip and gable roofs, gable projections, bays with elaborate hoodmoldings or cornices, round or polygonal turrets or oriels, classical details, and large, wrap-around verandas. Fenestration is usually irregular both in size and in placement of openings.²⁴

The Queen Anne style houses described in Section 7 are the best examples of the style in the district. They have common details, such as irregular or asymmetrical plans and a variety of surface materials and details. The Harry Brown House (1018 Oakland Ave., 1891) is a good example of the typical district house only executed in brick. Its elaborately-decorated gable peaks, with wood shingles and stickwork crosspieces add the picturesque details for which the style is noted.

The N. B. Robinson House (115 S. Garfield, 1892) is a typical medium-sized Queen Anne house executed in wood. The picturesque wood details, irregular plan, and elegant curved veranda give this modestly-sized house an elegance that makes it stand out among its neighbors. The Peter Allen House (115 Jefferson Ave., 1895) illustrates the style more in its form and massing rather than its picturesque details and shows how a simply-detailed building could still express this style.

These Queen Anne style examples have the highest degree of historic integrity, which makes them the

²⁴ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. 2*, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Architecture, p. 2-15.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

most distinctive of their style in the district. But, most importantly, they have a size and scale that is similar to the other Queen Anne-influenced houses in the district, as well as to the transitional Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses built during the first decade of the twentieth century. This is important because it is part of what makes up the cohesive architectural streetscapes of the district.

The two other important style groups of the district are related to the period revival styles. They were popular between 1900 and 1940 and include styles such as the Georgian, Colonial, and Tudor Revival. Some period revival houses were designed to almost replicate houses from the original styles, but most were new adaptations of the old styles. The period revival styles were so popular in the twentieth century that even small, modest, houses were given historic style elements. The most popular of the period revival styles were the Georgian, Colonial and Tudor Revival. The Georgian and Colonial Revival styles featured formal and symmetrical plans, symmetrical openings, often of multi-light sashes, and classical details, such as returned eaves, pediments, pilasters, dentils, and modillions. Georgian Revival houses are generally more formal and heavily detailed with an emphasis on a central entry pavilion and portico. The Tudor Revival style has several variations, all based on forms of English Tudor castles, houses, and cottages.²⁵

This district includes a large group of period revival houses, but prior to their construction, builders erected another large group of houses that reflect the transition between the Queen Anne style and the emerging Colonial Revival style in the first decade of the twentieth century. The best examples are described in Section 7 and feature square plans with largely symmetrical details typical of the Colonial Revival style. But, most also include projecting gables or bays that reflect the Queen Anne style. Not fully Queen Anne, nor fully Colonial Revival, these houses are distinctive as a group because of their similar form and massing, similar construction materials, and similar style elements.

Many of these transitional houses are found in groups as well as individually throughout the district. For example, the group of houses on the west side of the 100 block of Jefferson Avenue is the best example of a streetscape made up with these houses. Where these transitional houses are interspersed with Queen Anne houses (west side of the 100 block of Forest Park Boulevard, Oakland Avenue, and east side of the 100 block of Jefferson Avenue), they also make up cohesive late nineteenth and early twentieth century streetscapes.

The period revival styles of this district blend in with the late nineteenth century and turn-of-the-last-century houses due to their similar size, scale, form, and building materials. But, it is in this particular

²⁵*Ibid.*, pp. 2-28—2-33.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 6

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

style group that there are some important individual examples of these styles. The Georgian and Colonial Revival houses discussed in Section 7 are the most distinctive examples of these period revival styles. In particular, the Georgian Revival Lathrop and Ryan houses (302 Jefferson Ave., 1925 and 201 S. Garfield Ave., 1937) compare favorably to the examples of this style found in the Courthouse Hill Historic District, the area of the city's best high-style period revival houses. The Colonial Revival Palmer house (323 S. Garfield Ave., 1925-26) is also one of the better examples of this style in Janesville. The Bailey House (102 Jefferson Ave., 1904) is an important early example of the Colonial Revival style, although not as fully developed as the Palmer House. Its massive portico with colossal columns gives the Bailey house a distinctive appearance not found elsewhere in the district.

Like the styles discussed earlier, the Colonial and Georgian Revival styles are also seen in large numbers in more modest houses and it is in these groups of houses, where their size, scale, and common style elements make them contribute to the cohesive architectural appearance of this district. Two good illustrations are the Colonial and Georgian Revival-influenced houses along Jefferson Avenue (202-208, built in 1929 and 1930; and 227 and 233, built in 1921 and 1922).

The Tudor Revival style is also seen in both high style examples and more modest examples. The best example of the style, and perhaps the most distinctive house in the district, is the George Fifield House (200 S. Garfield Ave.), built in 1927-28. This outstanding example of the style has all of the details one expects to see, executed with high-quality materials in a well-proportioned, elegant design. The design is enhanced with an interesting multi-color brick exterior accented with areas of wood shingles and half-timbering. This house stands out as one of the best, if not the best, examples of the style in the city.

Less elaborate is the Leonard Jones House (232 Jefferson Ave.), built in 1927. It has a simple form with few elaborate details, but the house stands out for its unusual brick constructed walls. Using rusticated bricks, the walls are laid up with projecting brick ends that add to the rusticated appearance of the house. The use of this unusual brickwork gives this simple house an added style element and makes it stand out from the other buildings in the district.

More modest Tudor Revival-influenced houses can be found throughout the district, as well. One of the most interesting is the cottage-like Harold Jones House (327 Jefferson Ave.), built in 1927-28. Its broad roof and wood-shingled exterior is meant to evoke an English cottage. The houses at 202 and 208 Forest Park Boulevard, built in 1924 and 1937, respectively, also evoke an English cottage appearance. The wood shingles and half-timber decoration of 208 and the heavy curved thatch-like

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 7

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

roof of 202 are distinctive English-cottage details.

One of the more interesting houses in the district is not a period revival style building, but a Prairie Style-influenced house (334 Jefferson Ave., 1921). Designed by local architect Harry Summers, the house has the horizontal emphasis and details that strongly suggest this more progressive style. But, while individually distinctive, the building blends into the streetscape due to its similar size and scale and the use of bricks, a common building material of the period revival houses in the district. More unusual is the modern Stanley Anderson House (226 Forest Park Blvd., 1941). Like the other houses in the district, its form and massing blends in with the streetscape, but its stucco exterior with horizontal bands identifies its roots in modernism.

Note on Integrity

The style elements and cohesive architectural appearance of the district that have been mentioned above make up the most important argument for the architectural significance of this district. But, adding to this significance is the good degree of integrity of the district's buildings. The majority of the buildings in the district have a good level of integrity, with original exterior materials and few alterations or inappropriate additions. The most common alteration is the application of modern siding materials, but this alteration does not detract from the overall significance of the district. Most of the buildings have been well-maintained and it is this good level of integrity that helps give the district its cohesive, historic appearance.

Note on Architects

The bulk of the buildings in the district are not architect-designed, but probably the individually distinctive buildings of the district were the work of professionals that have not been revealed. Two architect-designed buildings that are known were designed by important Wisconsin architectural firms. The outstanding Tudor Revival George Fifield House, 200 S. Garfield Avenue was designed in 1927 by Madison architects *Law, Law & Potter*.

Law, Law & Potter was one of the most respected and prolific architectural firms in Wisconsin between 1920 and 1940. Madison native James R. Law worked for noted architects Claude & Starck before attending the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture. Law began his own firm in 1924 and was joined by brother Edward Law soon after. In 1925, senior draftsman Ellis C. Potter was made a partner. The resulting firm was a prolific producer of residential, educational, and commercial buildings throughout the state and they were one of the best firms designing in the period revival styles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

The firm designed two important school buildings in Janesville, both in the Classical Revival style. Their designs for the Roosevelt School (316 Ringold St.) and the Wilson School (465 Rockport Rd., Old Fourth Ward Historic District) are two of the best institutional designs in the city. Their design for the Fifield House, in this district, is an outstanding Tudor Revival style house that is also one of the best of its type in Janesville.²⁶

Another fine period revival style designer from Madison was *Frank Riley*, who was responsible for the design of the Colonial Revival Bernard Palmer House (323 S. Garfield Ave., 1925-26). Riley studied civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin in Madison between 1895 and 1897, then graduated from MIT in 1900. He worked in Boston until 1911, then worked in Europe for four years. In 1915, he returned to Madison and established his solo practice. He is particularly noted in Madison for his fine period revival residences and is known as the architect for two houses in Janesville—the Palmer House in this district and the J. Harris House (720 St. Lawrence Ave.) in the Courthouse Hill Historic District. Riley's design for the Palmer House is typical of his work. It is a well-proportioned under-stated Colonial Revival design that is distinctive in the district.²⁷

Conclusion

This district is architecturally significant for its concentration of both high-style and modest Queen Anne, transitional Queen Anne and Colonial Revival, and period revival houses that have overall good integrity. There are some fine individual examples of these styles in the district, two designed by important Wisconsin architects, but it is the overall similarity of size, scale, type of materials, and style elements that make the buildings in the district hold together as a group. The cohesiveness of the streetscapes embody the architectural significance of the district, making the Jefferson Avenue Historic District one of the most attractive of Janesville's many fine historic neighborhoods.

ARCHEOLOGICAL STATEMENT

This historic district is in a community of known prehistoric and early historic activity in south-central Wisconsin. Because the district was part of the city of Janesville's expansion into surrounding farmland during the early twentieth century, there was historic agricultural activity here prior to the platting of the neighborhood. A comprehensive archeological investigation was beyond the scope of this nomination project, but given what is known about Janesville's prehistory and nineteenth century history, it is likely that there are prehistoric and/or historic archeological resources located within the

²⁶ Cartwright, Shaffer, and Waller, p. 237.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 237-238.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 9

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

district boundaries.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION STATEMENT

This nomination project is part of a long commitment that the Historic Preservation Commission and the City of Janesville have had for historic preservation. For over 20 years, the City of Janesville and its preservation commission have comprehensively surveyed the historic areas of the city and made nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for districts and individual properties. The city has published numerous walking-tour and informational brochures about most of these projects, and promotes historic preservation as part of their entire community development planning efforts. In the area of historic preservation, few cities of their size have as distinguished a record in historic preservation activities as the City of Janesville.

This nomination was a result of a survey of an area developed primarily during the late nineteenth century and the mid-twentieth century conducted during 2002-2003. It joins the many other historic neighborhoods in Janesville that have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as historic districts during the past 20 years.

...End of Statement of Significance

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 1

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

District Boundary Descriptions

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

The boundary of the district is as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the south curb line of Ruger Avenue and the west curb line of Forest Park Boulevard, then south along the west curb line of Forest Park Boulevard to the north curb line of Oakland Avenue, then west along this line to the east lot line of 1024 Oakland Avenue, then south along this line to the southeast lot line of 1024 Oakland Avenue, then southwest along this line to the south lot lines of 1024 and 1018 Oakland Avenue, then west along these lines to the west lot line of 1018 Oakland Avenue, then north and northeast along this line to the north curb line of Oakland Avenue, then southwest along this line to the east curb line of South Garfield Avenue, then north along this line to the south lot line of 216 South Garfield Avenue, then west along this line to the southwest lot lines of 216 and 210 South Garfield Avenue, then northwest along these lines to the northwest lot line of 210 South Garfield Avenue, then northeast along this line to the west lot lines of 132-200 South Garfield Avenue, then northeast along these lines to the north lot line of 132 South Garfield Avenue, then east along this line to the west curb line of South Garfield Avenue, then north along this line to the south curb line of Ruger Avenue, then east along this line to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary encloses the architecturally harmonious streetscapes of the district while drawing out areas of lesser integrity or more modern construction, landscape intrusions, and the already-listed Courthouse Hill Historic District. The boundary was drawn on the north because the houses on the north side of Ruger Avenue do not have the same distinctive qualities of the district. At the northwest corner of the district there is also a "five points" crossing that separates this district from its neighbors.

Part of the western boundary of the district backs up to the Courthouse Hill Historic District, so the boundary was pre-set. To the south of the district, there is a block that was replatted during the mid-twentieth century and a number of large modern homes were built along Oak Road. This disrupted the continuity of the larger neighborhood (farther south is a small area of Period Revival houses being nominated as the Bostwick Avenue Historic District), creating this boundary. To the west, Forest Park Boulevard was chosen as a boundary because the houses on the east side of the street are much more altered than those of the west side. East of the street are the large campuses of Roosevelt School and St. Paul's Church and School, then new subdivisions.

End of Boundary Description

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

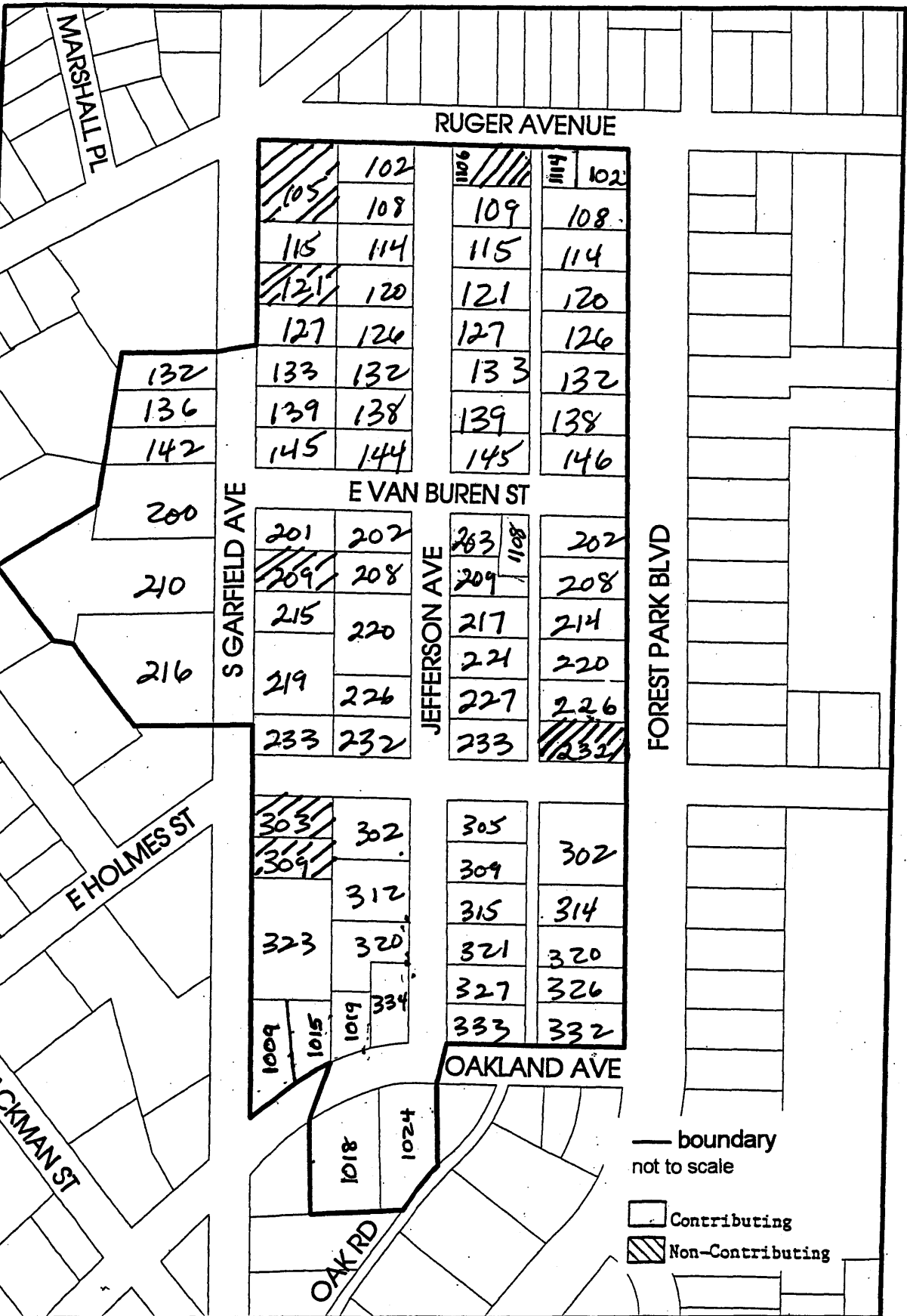
.....Insert Photo Descriptions

Jefferson Avenue Historic District, Janesville, Rock County, WI. Photos by C. Cartwright, June, 2005. Negatives on file in the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

View:

- 1 of 15: 132-200 S. Garfield Ave., view from the northeast.
- 2 of 15: 200 S. Garfield Ave., view from the east.
- 3 of 15: 115 S. Garfield Ave., view from the southwest.
- 4 of 15: 201 S. Garfield Ave., view from the northwest.
- 5 of 15: 323 S. Garfield Ave., view from the west.
- 6 of 15: 102 Jefferson Ave., view from the northeast.
- 7 of 15: 108-114 Jefferson Ave., view from the southeast.
- 8 of 15: 109-121 Jefferson Ave., view from the southwest.
- 9 of 15: 120-132 Jefferson Ave., view from the southeast.
- 10 of 15: 202-208 Jefferson Ave., view from the southeast.
- 11 of 15: 232 Jefferson Ave., view from the southeast.
- 12 of 15: 227-233 Jefferson Ave., view from the southwest.
- 13 of 15: 300 block, Jefferson Ave., west side, view from the southeast.
- 14 of 15: 220-232 Forest Park Blvd., view from the southeast.
- 15 of 15: 1018-1024 Oakland Ave., view from the northwest.

.....End of Photo Descriptions



**Jefferson Avenue Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin**

- boundary
- not to scale
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing

